Army.
expenses of nurs
by the third see August, eighteen hundred and fifty-led "An act providing for a neces-case and better organization of the and hospital department of the Army, date of said not to thirtieth June, bundred and fift seven. makes, and over, and the precused of scarles draws, ships and a going vessels, and boats for the transmit of stroplier and for gardison purposes; yage and cattings at the several pasts, toansters, tetuspertation of funds to mad office disturbing departments, the of sailing public transports on the rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the mad Pacific, and for drocting wrater plots as from their enumber registre to the brought from a distunct. m's wages, repairs and incidential et-of light vessels, occasioned by dam-so i moorings, and for secessary ex-in recovering and vessels broken after the late storms and freshets, and by ction compensation given by each of the mass of Congress, in the year eighteen d and fifty-six to its officers and emet making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. ind marines attached to vossels, for sea serfrieders, repair, armament, and equipment
of the Navy, including the wear and rear of
cossels in commission, fired for a teamers, and
generals in commission. It is a teamers, and
general of the fired for the Navy.

The contained and ordanic a tores and small
mas, inclouding incidental expenses.

The contained expenses what may are run for the
following purposes, viaz Preight and transporation, printing and stationery, advertising in
mewapapers, books, maps, models, and draw
age, purchase and expenses, models, and draw
ages in mays words, purchase and mailtospiace of forces and covar, and drawing teamscarts, timber whoels, and the purchase and
praise of workings tools, postage of public
cuters, filed, off, and candles for mavy yards
and shore statuting, pay of watchmen, and inhore stations, pay of watchmen, and in hal labor not chargeable to any other ap-ation, transportation to and labor attend y in foreign ports.

able the Secretary of the Navy to arm and a time ordinance stip Plymouth at the Washon Navy Yard, with a view to the improvent of ordinance and guanery practice..... MARINE CORPS. NAVY-YARDS. For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Boston. al story to packing house and pur ser's store; embankment around mechine-shop; gutters for rope walk; extention of dry-dock; for completion of founders, mischine, and boller-shop; completing dock cogine, fredge boat and scows; receivel; water-closets and floating stages; repairs of all kinds. New York.

or reservoir, yard fence, water-closets, and lighting roles; paying and flagging; repairs of dry dock; quay wall (angling); engairs of dry dock; quay wall; dradging; engains-house; completing foundery, machine and holfer shop; coupleting smithery, saw-mill, and carpenters' shop; fimber shed; heating plansbers and block shop; machinery for domaicry, bolies shop, smithery, and coffee-mill; filling in new purchase; repairs of all kinds.

or the construction of a sewer upon Plushing avenue to Vanderbilt's evenue, through the United States grounds to the Waltabout Water.

Washington. Norfolk.

or quay wall and deedging; extension of buller and forge sleep; a timber shed; commencing sleep house number forty-eight; commencing victosaling establishment and pureer's store; furnaces, cranes, and tools for boundary; spa-ded; completing ship house it sited number forty-eight, and store house number fourteen; completing dock engine and expenters' sleep; repairs of all kinds. Pensacola.

wextension of granite wharf; foundery; dredg-ing; lame hing ship; increasing spar pend and raily ay to samm; completing free engine house, rail tracks, steam, box, pitch, and oil houses; uppirs of all kinds. Mare Island.

or timber sheet, with mold fort above; compers, and paint shoet, with trock sheet; expiperamether, timbers, and primbers' shope; two blocks of officers' house; ewo esstures; permanent wharf, muoring pares, grading and paving; repaire of all kinds.

Sackett's Harbor. HOSPITALS.

uction and completion of weeks

connetery, repairs Naval Anglum, Philadelphia. filding and completing surgeon's i

Boston. New York.

For completion of armory, loaded shell-floune and gun carriage shed; sighting ground for camon; new gun ground; small row-heat and shed; repairs of whatf; new pier and beat slip at Ellie's Islaind; regains of all kinds.

Philadelphia.

Norfolk. For orduner building, engine, and machinery, sea wall at Fort Nortolk, and repairs of all kinds.

or the purchase of natitieal instruments required for the use of the Navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of natrical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the

hydrographical surveys, and for defraying at the extension of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying at the extenses connected there into the extenses of the extension of the extenses of the extense of the extense of the extenses of the extenses

for all other contingent expenses of the transactions and varieties.

State's Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office.

or the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, viz: One was a considerable of the Office, viz: One of the Naval Academy at Annapolic, Maryland.

For preparing for publication the American Nau-

Academy at Annapole, Maryland.

Academy at Annapole, Maryland.

Item Almanac.

Temporating for publication the American Nanlient Almanac.

The preparing for publication the surveys of the
late expedition to the North Partite ocean and
behring a Strate, and for thinking the publcation of the exploration and survey of the river.

La Fista and influences.

The exploration of this sum, carried to
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transport of the sum the office of the Fourth
Anditor of Secretary of the Navy to test use
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advantage of war, to be provided with screw propolices and properly wands and captiped to
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the of the publication of the think excluded indeer a who shall not be realized to the Mavy, to
cause the secretary of the Navy to cause to
the extended and completed the exploration of
the Parama and the tributaries

the Parama and the tributaries of the Paraguay river.
To enable the Secretaries of War and the Navy, under the direction of the President, to employ such officers of the Army and Navy is any be necessary for the petriose, to make exploration and verification of the surveys afready made of a ship cand uner the lathants of Darien, to comiect the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic by the Atrato and Turando rivers.

For preparing, arranging, chassifying, and labeling the specimens of natural history brought home by the North Pacific Exploring and Surveying Expedition, and for reporting the same to Congress with the appropriate drawings and catalogues.

bigues.

To pay the surviving officers of the Navy of the Republic of Texas who were duly commissioned as such at the time of annexation, the pay of officers of the like grades, when waiting orders, in the Navy of the United States for five years from the time of said annexation, If

For transportation of the mails from New York
to New Orleans, Charleston, Sayanmah, Havana, and Chagras, and back
for transportation of the mails from Pananas to
California and Ore—n, and back.

For the service of —e Post Office Department
for the year end—g the thirrieth of June, one
thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, ont of
any moneys in the Treasury arising from the
revenues of and Department, in conformity
to the act of the second of July, one thousand
eight hundred and fifty-eight on the

or transportation of the mails neross the 1sth-mus of Panama......135,000 00

By the act to construct a Building for a Custom House and Post Office at Perth Amboy, New

House and Post Office at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Tor the construction, in the city of Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, for the accommodation of a custom-house and post office, of a brick boilding, perfectly fre-proof, with floors constructed of iron beams and brick arches, and an iron root of forty five by thirty-two feet, and thirty-two feet bight.

\$29,000 of accept confirmments.

By the act providing for the construction of a Military Road between Fort Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay, in the Territory of Wash-ington

By the act for the construction of a Road in the Territory of Nebraska.

For the construction of a road from the Platte river, virile Omaha reserve and Dahkota City, to the Running Water river, in the Territory of Nebraska....530,000 of

By the resolution to prevent the Counterfeiting of the Coins of the United States.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry to be made by two competent commissioners into per cosses and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay for preventing the abrusion, counterfeiting and deterioration of the coins of the United States, and to report the results of the said inquiry to Congress at it next session, with the opinion as to the probable value of the alleged discoveries.

By the act for the relief of George K. McGu negle, surviving partner of the late firm of Hill and McGunnegle, of St. Louis, Missouri.

or the payment of a balance due by the United States t Bill and McGunnegle, for commissary and other supplic formblach for the use of the Blinois militia, in eighten bundred and thirty-two. §2,362 6

By the act for the relief of James Harrington.

For loss of time and expense incurred during sickness caused by melting lend white in the employment of the United States. \$200.0

By the act for the relief of Peter Grover.

or injuries received while in the employment of the Uni-ted States in a daugerous service, and for medical an-other expenses incurred in consequence thereof, \$800 0

By the act for the relief of A. S. Bender

For his services as superintendent of the United State lend mines of the upper Mississippi, from the second o August, eighteen hundred and forty-four, to the sixteend of October, eighteen hundred and forty-seven — it bein the difference between his pay as such superintenden to which he is entitled, and the pay of acting superintendent, which he did receive for the same period, \$1,381.9

By the act for the relief of J. Randolph Clay.

914 8

@13,009,561 7

81,120,830 00

\$22,000 00

For building wharf at Fort Millin, and repairs

MAGAZINES. For the construction and completion of and for the current repoirs of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire

or the amount of money by mistake omitted to be co to him, as navy agent, in settling his accounts

By the act for the relief of Amos B. Corwine or mone's expended by him in forwarding destitute gens of the United States from Panama to San I cisco....

By the act for the relief of the heirs of Majo General Arthur St. Clair. General Arthur St. Chair.

of services and sacrifices of the late Major General A.

St. Chair, in the war of the Revolution, and in the
sequent Indian wars, the Secretary of the Treasury
and he is hereby, amborized and directed to pay to
heirs of the said Major General Arthur St. Chairsixth to be paid to the heirs of each of his si. chile

By the act for the relief of James P. Fleming, Angusta, Georgia.

By the act for the relief of John H. Horne

For the baran
Congress in the verte eight mundred and forty, a Congress in the verte eight mundred and forty-one, for the several relation to the mouth of the Miss sippi river, for the ascertainment of the practicability establishing a navy-yard and naval station which sho hest subserve the protection of the commerce of the G of Mexico, which habance has been carried to the ere of the argins fund, be, and the same is hereby, reappointed for the payment of the sum due Licettenau to Guest, United States Navy, take hundred, and sevente dollars,) for services rendered in such survey, and other lawful claims of officers who were employed that survey.

81,760

ervices of her late husband, William P. Math kirst clerk in the Treasury Department, bely t September, eighteen hundred and forty-fourneath day of May, eighteen hundred

By the act for the relief of Ransdell Pegg.

To pay Mary Reeside, executity of the will of James Beside, the sun of our buildred and eighty-eight thouse it our hundred and ninety-six delitas and six cents, we interest thereon from the sixth day of December, at Domini eightness hundred and forty-one, being in full the aniount due upon a verdiet and judgment their rendered by the circuit court of the United States for eastern district of Pennsylvania, in a suit in which United States were plaintiffs, and James Reeside in Said was defendant.

By the act for the relief of Joseph D. Beers the city of New York.

For interest and damages on a bill of exchange draw Thomas B. Nalle, a person in the Navy of the U. States, on William Ballard Preston, late Secretary of Navy, for twenty thousand dollars, payable to the of Thomas Ap C. Jones, commander in chief of Pacific squadron, three days after sight, dated the two-first day of January, name Domini eighteen handred fifty, and indorsed by Thomas Ap C. Jones, to Mo and Coupany, or order, and by them to the order of Joseph D. Beers.

By the act for the relief of the Officers and vates of the "Clinton Guards," of the cot of Macomb, in the State of Michigan.

To pay the accounts of the company of Michigan a known as the "Clinton Guards," of the third registrand brigade, third division of Michigan militia, in county of Macomb, in said State, upon satisfactory that they were ordered into service of the United St by the Governor of the said State of Michigan, on rition of the United State Machal, for the mainten of the neutral obligations and laws of the United St in the year anno Domni eighteen hundred and circle, and that they rendered service in pursuan and requisition. [Indebt.]

By the act for the relief of the Heirs of the late Colonel John Hardin.

For the amount of the balance due them under the agree-ment hetween General Wilkinson and Colonel Hardin, and to be in full satisfaction of all claims on their part against the Government of the United States. 8, 5600 00

By the net making appropriation for the transportation of the United States Mail, by Ocean Steamers and otherwise, during the faceal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool and hack \$2385,000 up for transportation of the mails from New York to New York to New York and New York to New York and New York to New York and New York and

Patterson, William R. Bart, Joseph Jenkins, Edward Bairey, Henry Seabrook, Cato A. Heckett, Benjamin S. Whaley, Isaac Anid, John Ailcock, James B. Adams, William Beckett, Edward Beckett, Limes Beckett, William G. Baynard, John Baynard, Ephraim Baynard, Charles Bailey, Henry Bailey, Francis Bowler, Henry Calder, James Clark, Sen., Robert Chisholm, Gabriel Crawford, William Clement, James Digman, Thomas Dunmire, William Edings, George W. Freeman, Barney Gilbert, William Edings, George M. Henry J. Jones, Christopher Jenkins, Enjamin W. Jenkins, Robert S. Jenkins, Baaiet Lowerg, Robert Mason, Egylgas Mikell, John C. Mikell, Josiah Mikell, John C. Mikell, Josiah Mikell, John C. Pillans, Robert Pillans, John Pattisson, William Seabrook, Gabriel Seabrook, Joseph A. Scabrook, Andrew Seabrook, Lewis Strobel, James Swinton, Christian Staley, Daniel Shandley, Andrew E. Thayer, Daniel Townsend, Thomas Tompson, George M. Towner, Edward Winley, Joseph Whaley, William Wilkinson, Caristopher Wilkinson, Morton Wilkinson, Thomas Wescoat, William J. Wescoat, Randall Wescoat, Walley Meggett, Mingoe Crawford, and Joseph Benner, they being the officers, susicians, and privates composing the Edisto Island company of militia, in the State of South Carolina, in the war of eighteen lundred and twelve; and that he allow to those named who are iving, and the heirs of those deceased, the amount of pay and allowances to which each of them would have been entitled, according to their respective positions, under the regulations of the service at that fane, for such length of time as they shall cach of them he proved to have served in defense of said Island during the said war; and that he allow them just and roz conshile compensation for the material and lallor which shall be proved to have s

By the act for the relief of John Shaw, a soldier in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve.

By the act for the relief of Thomas B. Steele, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the Navy of the United States.

By the act for the relief of John Huff, of Texas.

By the act for the relief of George Schellenger.

By the act for the relief of Lyman N. Cook.

By the act for the relief of William Kendall. by the fact for the Friest of William Kennall, or all articles farnished by him to soldiers there recruited or stationed during the late Mexican war; and in all cases where the several amounts claimed were regularly entered on the original mustry or descriptive rolls which accompanied the detrolments from said fort, and were thus charged against the respective soldiers, but were not transferred to the company rolls, nor retained out of the soldiers pay and allowed to the said Kennall, [Indefinite.]

By the set for the relief of Collins Boome

By the act to reimburse the estate of Jos

By the act for the relief of Adam D. Steuart By the act for the relief of Joseph Graham,

or his services as acting charge d'adfaire, at fuento A from the third day of August to the eleveant day of tember, eighteen inundred and fifty two; from the tw fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty to the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred fifty-three; and from the thirty-first day of March, teen hundred and fifty-four, to the twentieth defect of the company of the twentieth december of the company of the twentieth december of the company of the twentieth december of the company of the company of the twentieth december of the company of the company

By the act for the relief of Matthew G. Emery.

For hauling marble for the Government from the seventi-day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-twee, to the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred stid fifty-three which account is set out to the petition filed by the chain

By the act for the relief of Jofferson Wilson, ad-

By the act for the benefit of John W. Cox.

of John Gilbert, a revolutionary soldier.

on pay the surviving children of John Gilbert, late a solding to the surviving children of John Gilbert, late a solding Colonel W. B. Whiting's regiment, the full pay of private, under the act of Congress of the seventh of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, to the time of his dead on the twelth day of April, eighteen hundred and fift two.

[Indefinite

By the act for the relief of Catharine V. R. Coch-rane, sole surviving child of the late General Philip Schuyler.

By the act for the relief of William W. Belden, administrator of Ebenezer Belden. amount of loss sustained by Ebenezer Belden by struction of his stock of goods by the British, on the earth December, eighteen hundred and thirteen, as

To pay to the surviving children of John Sarah Van Pelt the pension due to her

By the act for the relief of Puig, Mir, and Com-pany, of New Ocleans.

To release a judgment rendered in the circuit court of the United States, in the fifth circuit and eastern district of Fo release a judgment rendered in the circuit court of the United States, in the fifth circuit and eastern district of Louisians, on the thirteeath day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the case of the United States vs. Pulg, Mir, and Company, of New Orleans, for the sum of one thousand three bindred and ten dollars and fifty-four cents, and interest thereon, being the amount of duties claimed to be due and payable to the United States on certain coffee imported into the port of New Orleans from Cuba, in the Spanish brig "Pepita;" and that the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby further authorized and required to release a judgment rendered in said court, at the same date, in the east of the United States on. F. Paig, and Tug, Mir, and Company, of New Orleans, for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and sixty-une dollars and twelve cents, and interest thereon, being the amount of import duties diamed to be due and payable to the United States on certain coffee imported into the said port of New Orleans from order, in the Spanish brig "Audayador?" but if the foundation, or any part thereof, shall have been paid by the defendation.

y the act for the relief of Collier H. Minge, Philip T. Ellicott, and Lucretia A. Brodie, administratrix of Charles Brodie.

to pay to Collier H. Minge, Philip T. Ellicott, and Lucretia A. Brodle, administrative of Charles Brodle, the sum of six thousand nine hundred and mineteen deltars and thirty eight cents, to be divided equally among them; and to Culier H. Minge and Philip T. Ellicott, the sum of thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirteen deltars and to Collect B. Amage and Party T. Edicott, the roat of hirrieca thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty two cents, to be equally divided among them. The said sime being in full for the amount due on a contract dated fifth December, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, for excavating the channel on Dog river bar, in the Bay of Mobile.

By the act for the relief of George Chorpen-

ning, Jr.

To enable the Postmaster General to adjust and settle the claim of said Chorpenning, as surviving partner of Woodward and Chorpenning, and in his own right, for carrying the mais by San Pedro, and for supplying the post office in Carson's Vatley, and also for carrying part of the Independence mail by California, allowing a pro-ward increase of compensation for the distance by San Pedro, for the service to Carson's Vatley, and for such part of the eastern mail as was carried by California, during all the time when said services were performed, as shown by the affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives.

amdavits and proofs on life in the House of Regives.

In Canable the Postmaster General to adjust and settle the claim of said Chorpenning, as surviving partner of Woodward and Chorpenning, for damages on account of the annument or suspension of Woodward and Chorpenning's contract for carrying the United States mail from Sacramento, in Culifornia, to Sait Lake, in Unit Territory, as shown in the addavits, and proofs on file in the House of Representatives.

By the act for the benefit William L. Oliver place the name of William L. Oliver, in the State of Iowa, upon the roll of in and pay him from the first day of Janua; ired and fifty-six, the sum of ten dollar

By the act for the relief of Mark and Richard H

nst upon principles of equity and justice the ark and Richard H. Boan, and to pay whatev and due, deducting what they may have her

By the resolution to authorize the Secretary State and the Secretary of the Interior to set the claim of William Carey Jones for certal services,

years eighteen hundred and forty-nine and eighteen i dred and fifty, as special agent of the United State Mexico and California; and that the amount which a be allowed by them shall be paid to said Jones on giving a receipt therefor, and in full compensation said services.

By the joint resolution in favor of J. W. Nye

479,119,998 19

II.—Offices created, and the Salaries

**THERROF:

By the act (chap. 45) making appropriations for
the support of the Military Academy for the
year ending the 30th June, 1858.

A professor of Spanish, at a salary of four thousand dollars per annum.

into two Judicial Districts.

A judge to be appointed for the Western district of Texas, to receive the same compensation provided for the present judge of the district of Texas.

A district attorney to be appointed for the western district of Texas, to receive the enoluments provided by law for the attorney for the eastern district.

A marshal to be appointed for the western district of Texas, to receive the enoluments provided by law for the marshal of the eastern district.

By the act (chep. 62) to establish Augusta, in the State of Georgia, a Port of Delivery. A surveyor authorized to be appointed, to reside at the port of Augusta. By the act (chap. 90) making appropria

By the act (chap. 91) to establish an additiona Land District.

A judge for the castern district authorized to be app o receive an annual salary of three thousand dollar

A surveyor of the customs authorized to be appointed, receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act Congress, approved 2d of March, 1931, for importing in chandles toto Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other places.

By the act (chap. 105) to establish a Port of Entry at Fernandina, in the State of Florida. Collector authorized to be appointed for the district Fernandina, to receive the same compensation and fees

By the act (chap. 106) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending the support of the 30th of June, 1858. Five additional military storekeepers an appointed, each to receive the fuel and qualitation of the Army.

By the act (chap. 107) making appropriations
for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial
Expenses of Government for the year ending
the 30th June, 1858.

Additional cierk in the office of the Assistant Treasure it Boston, at twelve hundred dollars per annum. One additional cierk of class No. 2, to be appointed by he Secretary of State, at fourteen hundred dollars per industrial.

the Secretary of State, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum.

Pive additional clerks of class No. 9, in the office of the Auditor of the Tensarry for the Post Office Department, each, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum.

By the act (chap. 108) making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1858.

An additional appearance general to be appointed, and to be employed in the ports of Florida, &c., at a compensation of two thousand five bundred dollars per annum.

A private secretary of the President authorized, at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

One stoward of the President's household authorized to be appointed, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

III. — Oppices, the salaries of which have been increased, with the amount of soci increase.

By the act (chap. 45) making appropriations the support of the Military Academy for year ending the 30th of June, 1858; The haster of the sword to receive one thousand hundred dollars per annum, with fuel and quarters. By the act (chap. 55) to increase the Pay of Officers of the Army.

The pay of each commissioned officer or cluding military storekeeper, increased to per month; and the communication price of ence increased to thirty cents per ration. By the act (chap. 99) making appropriations the current and contingent expenses of the dian Department, and for fulfilling treaty a ulations with various Indian tribes, for year ending June 30, 1858.

The salaries of the agents for the Sioux and Sen Indiana, for the Onasha agency, the Kickapoo agency Kansea agency, and the Noosho agency, increased fro thousand dollars to one thousand five humded dollars. One second-class elect in Indian bureau to be platfie the third class, thereby increasing his salary from thousand four limited dollars to one thousand salary in thousand four limited dollars to one thousand salary.

By the act (chap. 106) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year end-ing the 30th June, 1858.

The pay of each of the master ar By the act (chap. 107) making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Ex-penses of Government for the year cading the 30th June, 1858.

By the act (chap. 119) to increase the Pay of the Cadets at the West Point Academy.

Sir John Bowring has given an account of Siam, and of the tee Kings of that country. He

"Persons who know little of the state of Sism will be surprised to learn that the first king is well versed in the works of Euclid and Newton; that he writes and speaks English with tolerable accuracy; that he is a proficient in Latin, and has acquired the Sanscrit, Cingalese, and Pagan languages; that he can project and calculate eclipses of the sun and moon, and occultations of the planets; that he is fond of all branches of learning and science; that he has introduced a printing press, with Siamese and English type; and that his palace and table are supplied with all the elegancies of European life. He lived twenty-seven years in retirement before he came to the throne, and during that time he acquired the accomplishments which make his reign a memorable and most beneficial era in Siamese history. He was born in 1864, and is now consequently fifty-three years of age."

The second King (his brother) appears to be equally estimable:

"My intercourse with the second king was, in all respects, most agreeable. I found him a gentleman of very cultivated understanding; quiet; even modest in manners; willing to communicate knowledge, and carnest in the search of instruction. His table was spread with all the neatness and order that are found in a well-regulated English household. A favorite child sat on his knee, whose mother remained crouched at the door of the apartment, but took no part in the conversation. The king played to his guests very pretuly on the pipes of the Laor portable organ. He had a variety of music; and there was an exhibition of national sports and pastimes, equestrian feats, elephant combats, and other amusements; but what scened most to inferest "king was his museum of models, nautical and philosopical instruments, and a variety of scientific and other cu-osities. These kings reign, each in prescribed limits, in perfect harmony. This double monarchy is an old institution of Siam, and is popular with the people."

The Siamese, by the report of Sir John, are an amiable and intelligent race, with a high degree

amiable and intelligent race, with a high degree of civilization in all that relates to social institutions. They profess the faith of Buddah, an seem affectionately, though not bigotedly, at-tached to it. They are willing to engage in con-troversy with our missionaries, and show much acuteness in their arguments. The author re-

acuteness in their arguments. The author relates:

"I found no indisposition among the Siamese to discuss religious questions, and the general result of the discussion was "Your religion is excellent for you and ours is excellent for us. All contries do not produce the same fruits and flowers, and we find various religions suited to various nations." The present King is so tolerant that he gave three thousand slaves (prisoners of war) to be trught religion by the Catholic missionaries, saying: "Yor may make Christians of these people." Pallegoix, the Catholic missionaries, saying: "Yor in y make Christians of these people." Pallegoix, the Catholic missoveral conversations with the first King which does honor to his literal spirit. "Persecution is hateful," he said; every max ought to be free to profess the religion he prefers; and he added: "If you convert a certain number of people say, where let me know you have done so, and I will give them? a Christian governor, and they shall not be annoyed by Siamese authorities." I have a letter from the King in which head, "We cannot tell who is right and what is wrong; but I will pray my god to give you his blessing, and you must pray to your God to bless me; and so blessings may descend upon both.""

Fron as a Building Material.

By the act (chap. 91) to establish an additional

A register and a receiver authorized to be appointed for the Chippewa land district, each of the Chippewa land district, each of the Chippewa land district, each of the United States.

By the act (chap. 92) to establish three additional Land Districts in the Territory of Nebraska.

A register and a receiver authorized to be appointed for braska.

A register and a receiver authorized to be appointed for the construction of the various public editional Land Districts of Nembha, South Platte, and Dahkots, to be entitled to the same subdiments to which open and a receiver authorized to the same subdiments to which it is extensive use for these purposes. In the opinion of the committee few of the improvements and district, and the same subdiments to which it is superior to distinguish for the marble. In the Construction of the various public editions, to be entitled.

By the act (chap. 94) to establish three additional Land Districts in the Territory of Kansas.

A register and a receiver authorized to be appointed for the construction of being the construction of room in the construction of being the construction of being the properties of the age promise more important results than the substitution of iron in the construction of being the construction of being for the marchal than the substitution of iron in the construction of being the construction of

prejudice was thus created against its use; but when the researches of Stephenson, Hodgkinson, and Fairbairn, in reference to the great tubular bridge over the Menai Straits, had fully developed the appropriate provinces of cast and wrought iron, and when the successful erection of that bridge, followed by the crystal palaces in London and New York, had fully demonstrated the adaptability and the security of iron for building purposes, it only remained to remove a few mechanical difficulties in order to secure the general use of iron in all first-class structures. One of the most formidable difficulties encountered arose from the expansive and contractile nature of the metal, causing a-displacement of materials with every change of temperature; but it appears that this has been wholly overcome.

"By a cheap, simple, and convenient process, lately invented, and by means of which the columns, beams, &c., are imbedded in clay, pise, or some other non-conductor of heat, they are completely isolated, and no longer liable to the expansion which rendered iron next to useless as a building material. Taking advantage of this invention, which, as above stated, is both simple and cheap, your committee are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has lately contracted for the erection of the marine hospital at New Orleans wholly of iron. In the proposals issued by the Secretary for bids for the erection of this invention, which as above stated, is both simple and cheap, your committee are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has lately contracted for the erection of the marine hospital at New Orleans wholly of iron. In the proposals issued by the Secretary for bids for the erection of this iron vencering, resembling in appearance the marble vencering or facing of the Capitol extension, may be erected in many localities cheaper than an edifice of common brick."

In the process here referred to, clay-blocks, or pise, are innerted between the outward and inward facings of the walls, by which the temperature within i

within is rendered comparatively equable at all seasons.

Referring to the rapid increase in the use of iron for building purposes, (not less than nineteen millions of pounds having been used by the United States Treasury Department alone, ecording to a letter from Captain A. H. Bowman, eugineer-in-chief,) the committee express satisfaction at the prospect that "an impulse will be given to the iron trade which will largely increase the production, and at the same time promote the prosperity, of this important branch of American industry." In a lecture delivered not long since by Mr. Hewitt, a distinguished ironmaster, the consumption of iron was considered as the standard by which the progress of civilization is measured. In concluding their report the committee remark that "the application of iron, even for partial purposes connected with the erection of our public edifices of various kinds, has been made with entire success, so far as regards made with entire success, so far as regards strength, economy, and durability, and is a most important step in developing this branch of our national industry, and putting it on a permanent basis, provided its future growth is not impeded by any partial legislation to its disadvantage.—

Singular Offical Delusion.—There is not a Frenchman, let him be ever so small, and let the work he is engaged upon be as small as himself but sets about it with the most thorough conviction that the eyes of Europe ere upon him!—

THE FIG.D OF LITERATURE.—Of all the fields the field of literature is the one that has the greatest number of styles to it.—Punch.

The Times correspondent gives some amusing items:

American Fête.—Some of the fêtes of the carnival season deserve a notice. That given by Mr. Hutton, of New York, a week ago, was unique in many respects. But few Americans were present—perhaps because there are but few in Paris. It did not owe its uniqueness, however, to that fact, since the same thing has occurred on other occasions, and in other places. Mr. Hutton's family has been outrageously treated in a question of marriage by the brother of the Emperor, Count de Morny. On this question two camps have been formed in the aristocratic circulations, and one of the city—one in justification of the Count's conduct, and one against. For the honor of the French name, the latter camp is the most numerous. The injured family sought, through the medium of a mammath soirée, to regularize the position of the question. Invitations were sant to both parties. The soirée was a magnificent affair, and did honor to American munificence, and, I might add, sustained the American reputation for prodigality. Seven handred juvistions were issued, and nearly seven handred juvistions were issued, and nearly seven handred juvistions. The aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain, the old nobility of Fratice, made it a point to attend this soirée in order to show their friendship for the family, and thus indirectly condemn the Count de Morfly. The Bonapartists also snavious to mitigate conduct which they could not approve, except as a question of expediency, attended in large numbers; and thus, Mr. Hutton was ablot to unite in his saloons on a common level, the mummified remains of Bourbonism and the smart young representatives, of Bonapartism. The Marshals of the Empire jogged the Marquisses of the mummified remains of Bourbonism and the smart young perfect and the contribute of the first time who had often wondered how each other looked. It is almost the peculiar privilege of American families in France to bring about these strange juxtapositions of political colors. Only in this instanc

rose and a blue domino, and reressived two hours.

It would take too much room to attentifs to enumerate the costumes of even those persons whose names are familiar to you. But there was one contume that deserver a special notice: this was a chiffenier Diogenes of the time of Louis XV.—bare legs, that is to say, flesh-colored silk stockings, breeches of white satin, patched with gold and silver, vest of golden cloth, with large flaps, in his shirt sleeves, with a rag-picker is basket on his back full of bouquets; a fautern of gold in his left hand, the cretchet in his right? The lantern bore a coronet.

Prince Jerome and the Princess Mathide have each given grand balls, and the last ball of the Tuileries on Thursday, numbered more than three thousand guests. The middle rooms of the palace were crowded to suffocation.

The End of the World.—So you see that notwithstanding the comet and David Hume's tableturning, the old-fashioned gaiety la Galie Francis, reigns triumphant. The 18th of June is so far off for a Frenchman! And yet this comet, and its theatrical demolition of the earth, has caused a veritable panic among certain classes at Paris. A Belgian almanet maker, who was at first created into a German astronomer, ascerted first this comet would strike the earth on the 13th of June; sad he argued that even if a cornet was but a luminous body, the fact that it was luminous proved that it had a certain consistence, and therefore a destructive force when in violent motion. If it had only the force of the common wind currents, so great a body must produce a concussion sufficient to derange completely the earth a motion. This theory destroyed the equilibrium of certain weak heads at Paris; and M. Babinet, the astronomer of the Institute, was called upon to clear up the difficulty, and give an opiniou. M. Babinet did not deny that there was a comet in close proximity to the earth, or that it might not come in contact with it on the 13th of June. But he denied the theory of the Belgian alarmiat, and declared that a

poor. It is written about in prose and in verse, in sorgs and in complaints. For a fortnight we have not been able to step out without hearing the cry: "Here is the end of the world! a full description of the comet of June 13, only one sou!"

Hume, the Scotch spirit-rapper, (who, the bet Hume, the Scotch spirit-rapper, (who, the better to practice his impositious, passes for an American,) is operating as a powerful auxiliary to the "German astronomer" in creating a panic. His legerdemain in the table turning and rapping farce is wonderful, and he is now enabled to turn it to better account through this panic about the end of the world. His spirits invariably confirm the worst fears of his audiences, and he is thus enabled to produce an effect and make himself talked about.

thus enabled to produce an effect and make himself talked about.

IMPERIAL FAMILY OF CHINA.—The reigning Emperor, Hien-Foung, ascended the throne in the year 1851, at forty-six years of age. Hien-Foung is the seventh Emperor of the Tartar Mantchou dynasty, whose chief, Tchoun-Tchi, was proclaimed in 1644. According to the Chi-ding the process of the organization of the Celestial Empire dates from three thousand years before our Savior. The family of the reigning Emperor is composed of four sons and a daughter. The elder, Yih-Wei, heir to the throne, is now nine-teen years of age. The young prince is said to be well educated, but he professes, like his father, a profound hatred for foreigners. The second son is named Yih-Chun; he is fifteen years of age. The fourth is Yih-Tsung. The Emperor's daughter, who is said to be an accomplished princess, is fifteen years of age. She was a married last year to a nephew of the Emperor, Prince Ting-Tsin-Wang, who has the reputation of being highly educated. The Emperor has three brothers, Yung-Trum, Minn-Wang, and Mien-Hin. The latter was degraded during the preceding reign, deprived of all his dignities, and bunished from the Court. He was accussed of having been affiliated with a secret society for the purpose of seizing the crown. Twenty of his accomplices in the capital were tortured and put to death, and six hundred in the provinces. The Ministers of the Emperor form a distinct category, and possess nonronus power. They are fourteen in number, and are divided into two distinct classes. The first and most important are the Cabinet Ministers; they are four in number, and they become in some measure his masters. It may be easily understood that with a such Ministers the Emperor can know nothing, and that no fact is ever communicated to him in its true light. It is thus that the late events at Canton have been concealed from him or misrepresented. The hatred he bears to foreigners is foreibly excited by his Ministers, who never regard his interests, but their own advantage

New potatoes, green peas and cucumbers were for sule in market at Montgomery, Ala., last week.

Boston. New York.

outh wall on Shippen atreet; grading, pre-t, and curbing Shippen street; repairs of naces, grates, cleaning, and winterwashing; water rent, and furniture; repeirs of all By the act for the relief of Haonah F. Niles. o pay unto Hannah P. Niles, or to her legal rep

tives, in consideration of the mentorious services of her By the act for the relief of the heits of Samu

By the act for the relief of the surviving children of Sarah Crandall, deceased.

By the act for the relief of Charles L. Den

By the act for the relief of Joseph White.

By the act making a reappropriation for surplus fund for the relief of Lieutenant Guest, United States Navy, and others. remaining of the appropriations ma

By the act for the relief of Joseph D. Beers, of the city of New York.

by the act for the relief of the Officers and Pri-

or fresh beef furnished by him to General Quitman's bri gade of volunteers in the Mexican war in April, eighteer

brook and others.

and eattle, upon the principles of equity and
e claim of Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, William
t, Benjamin Bailey, W. E. Wood, Edward
Joseph J. Murray, Charles Townsend, John
William it. Hart, Joseph Jenkins, Edward
ury Seabrook, Cato A. Beckett, Benjamin S.

By the act for the relief of C. B. R. Kennerly.

By the act for the relief of Jesse Morrison, of Illinois.